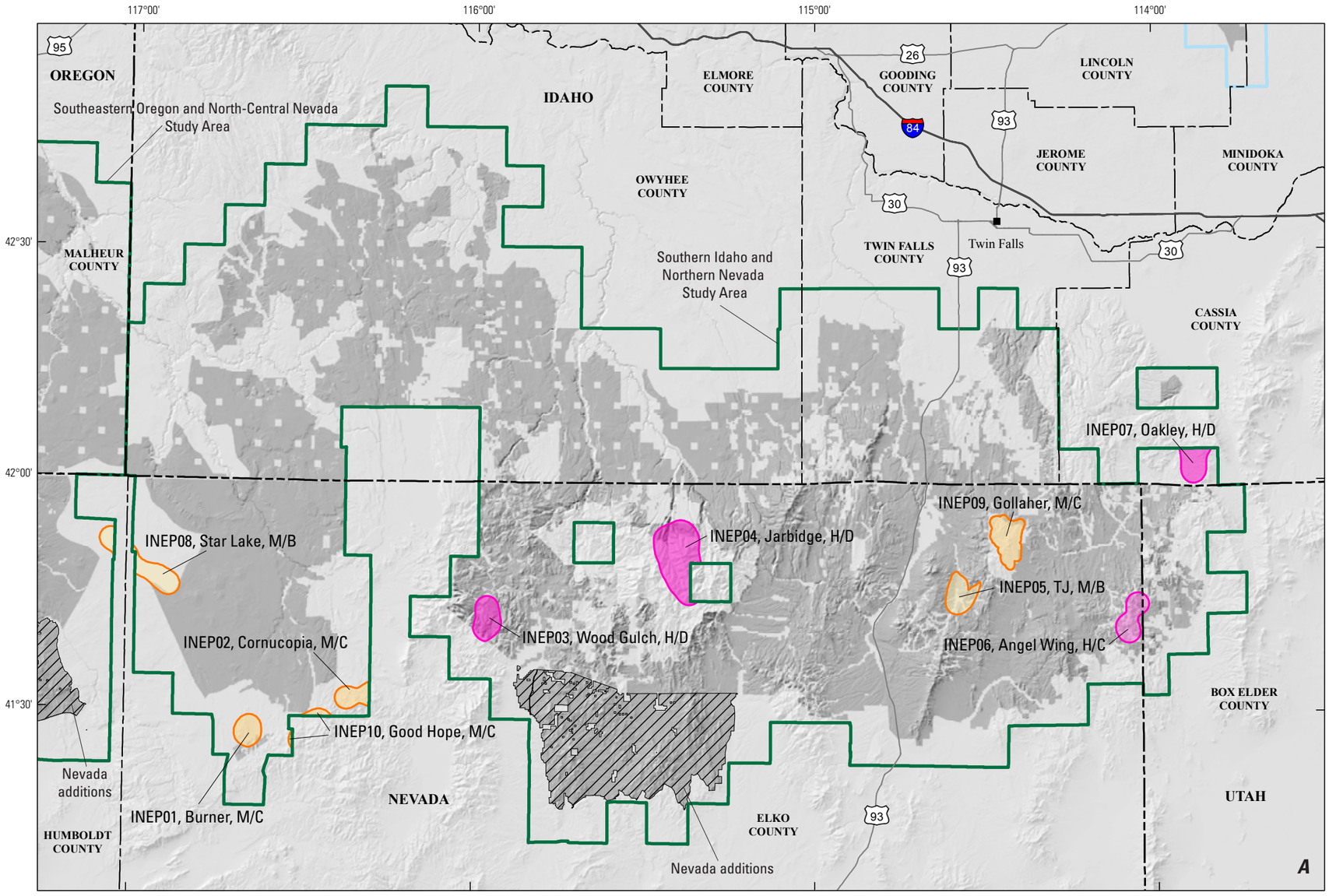

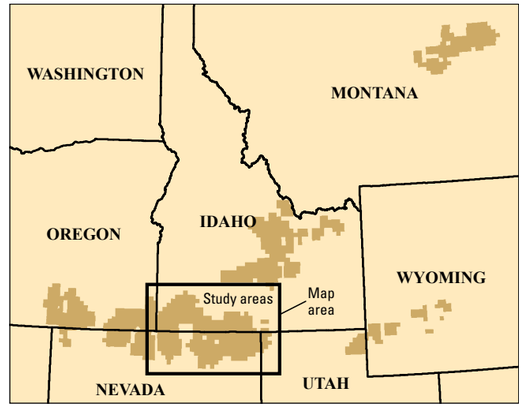

EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Epithermal gold-silver (mercury)

- High potential, high certainty
- High potential, moderate certainty
- Moderate potential, moderate certainty
- Moderate potential, low certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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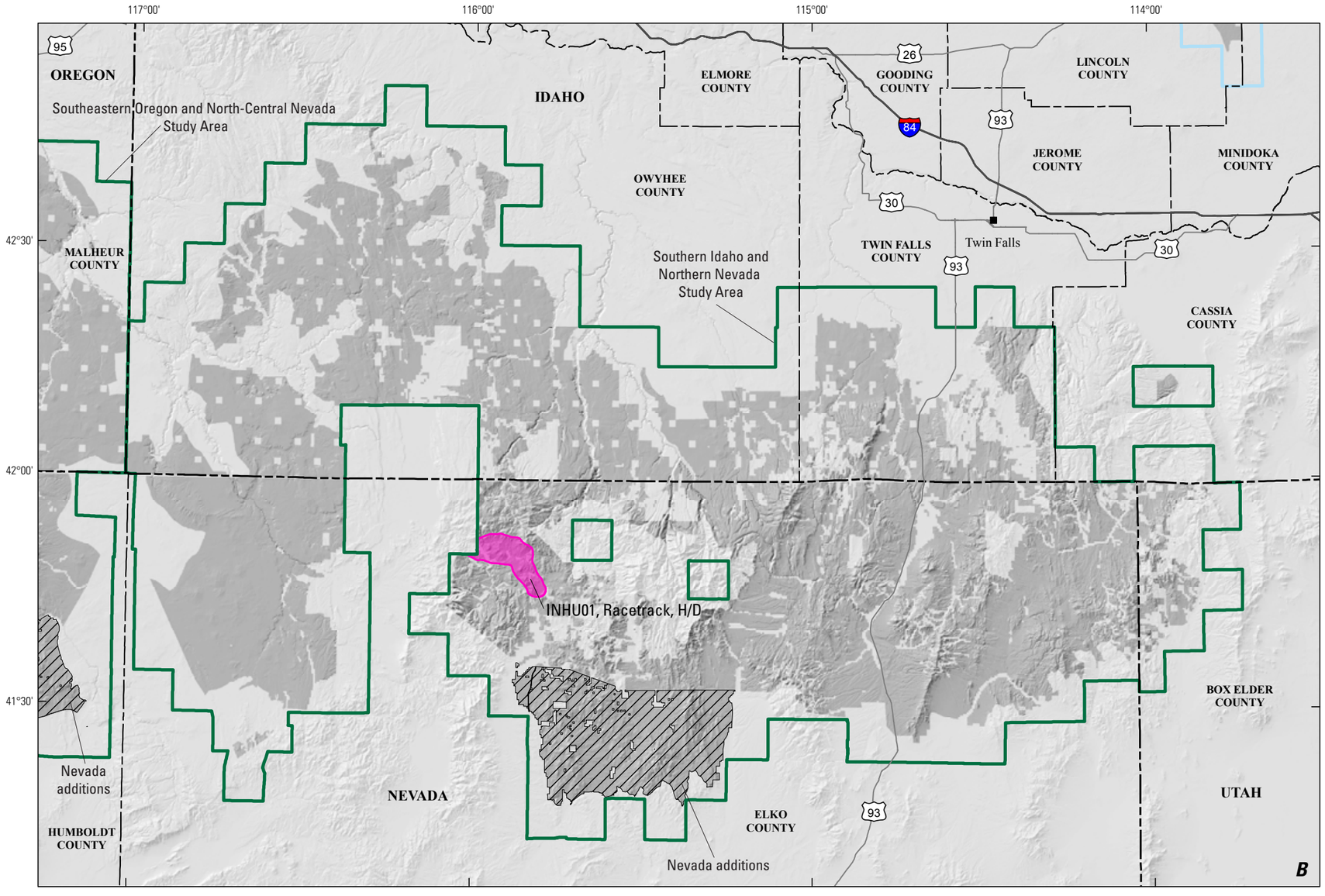
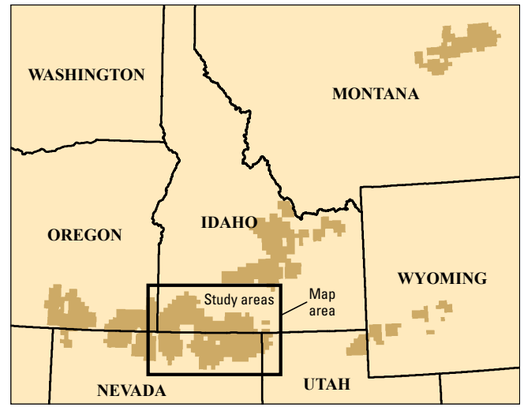
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.





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Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

EXPLANATION

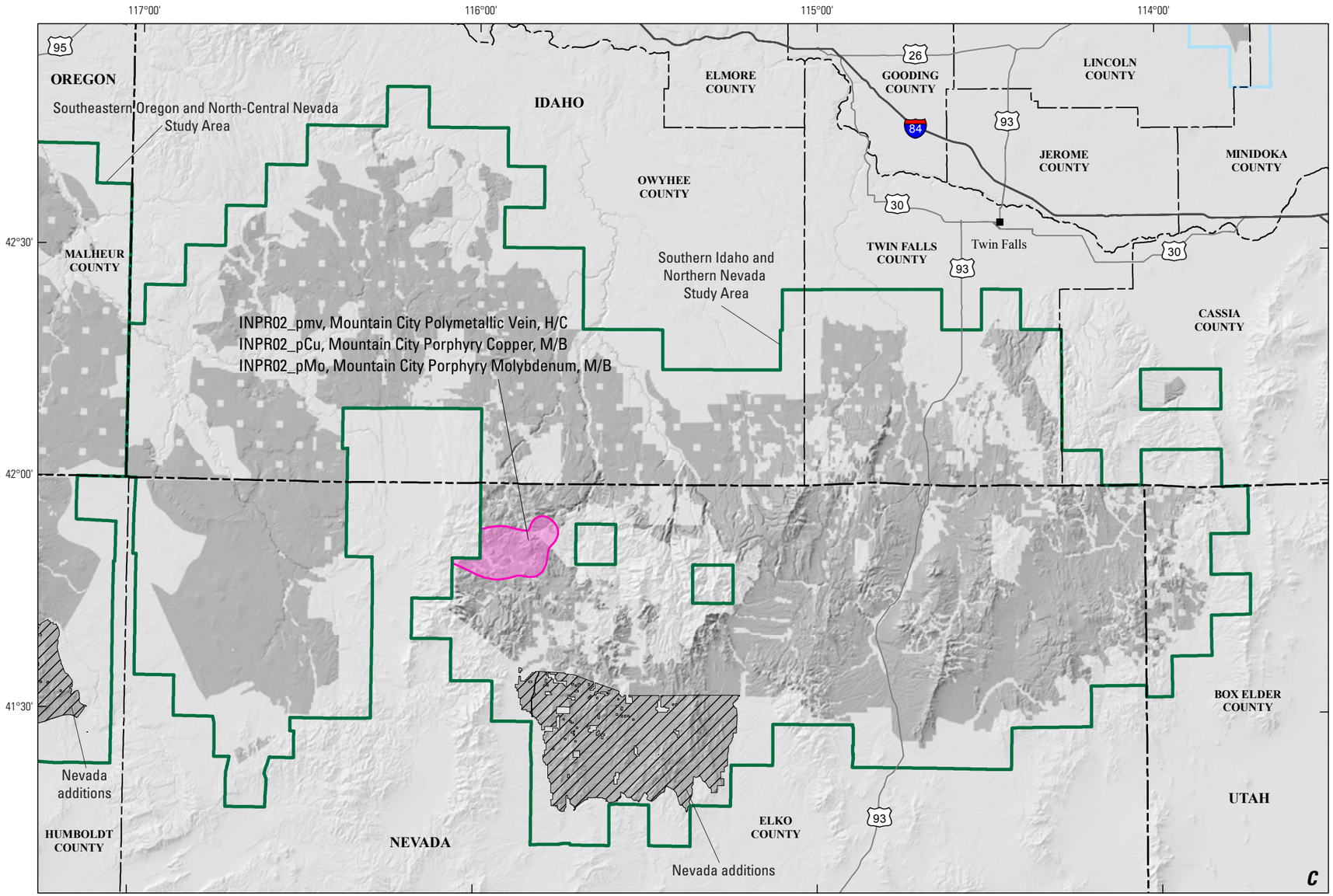
Assessment tract type—Hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium

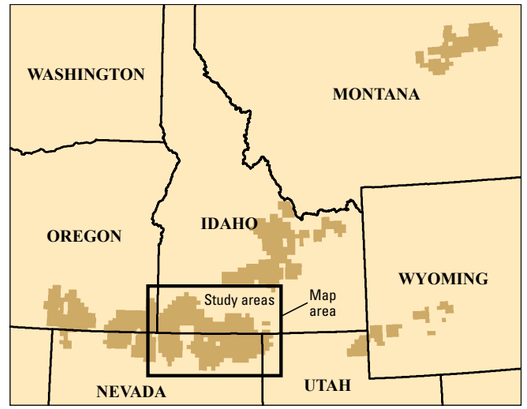
- High potential, high certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract types—Polymetallic vein, Porphyry copper, Copper skarn, and Arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine)

- High potential, moderate certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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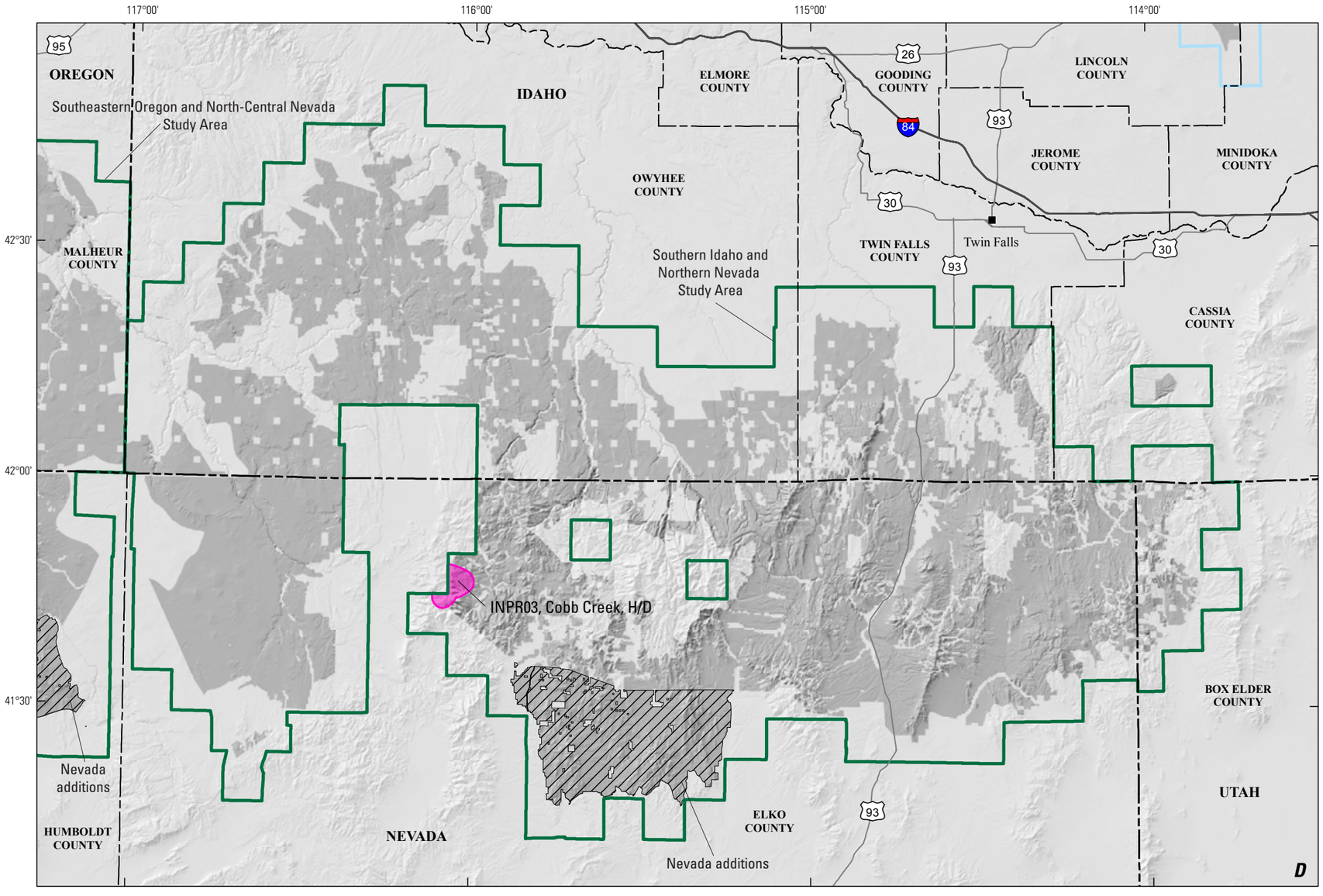
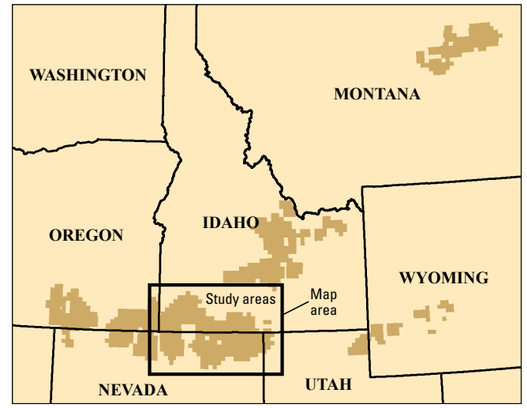
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Distal disseminated gold-silver

- High potential, high certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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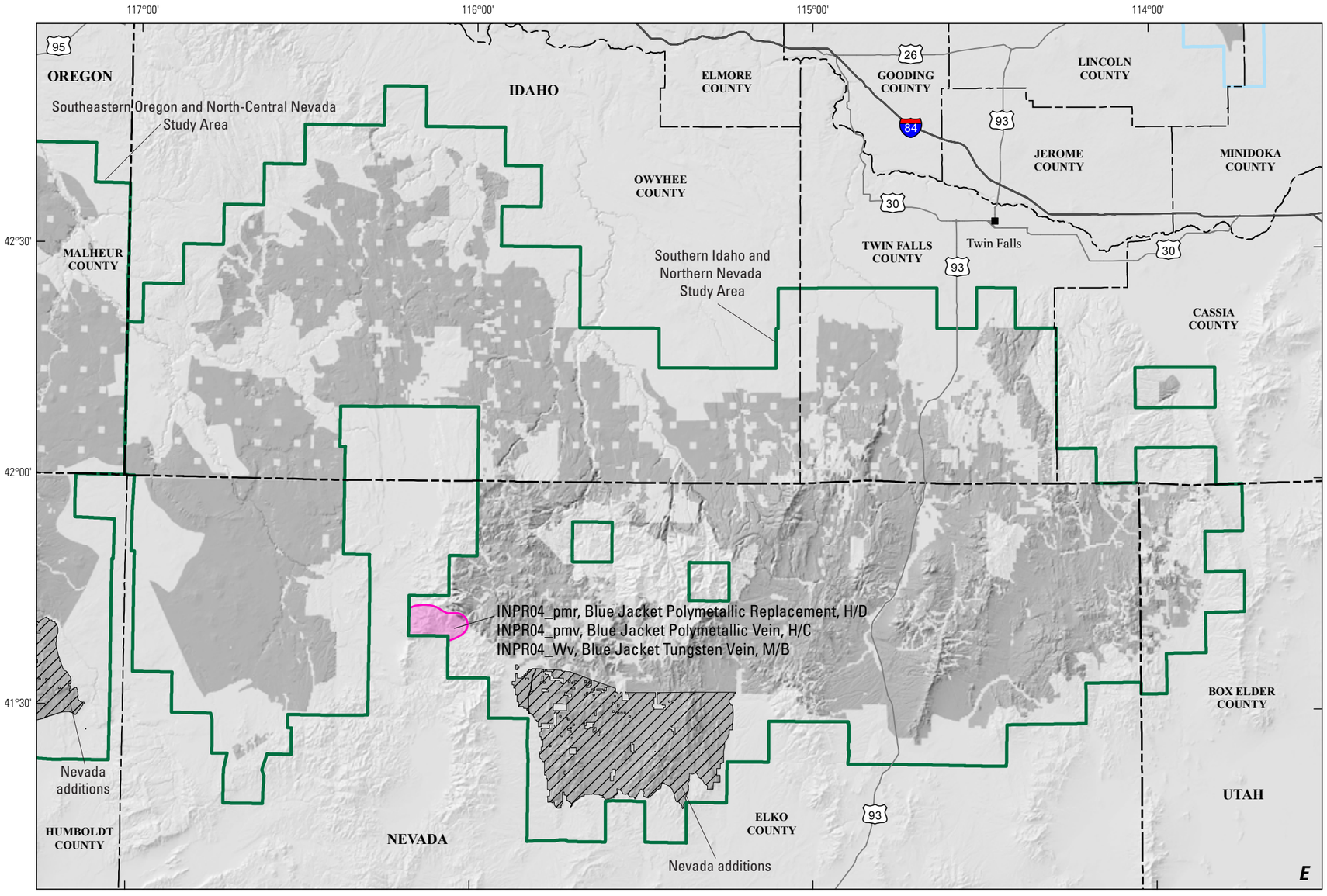
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued



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Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

EXPLANATION

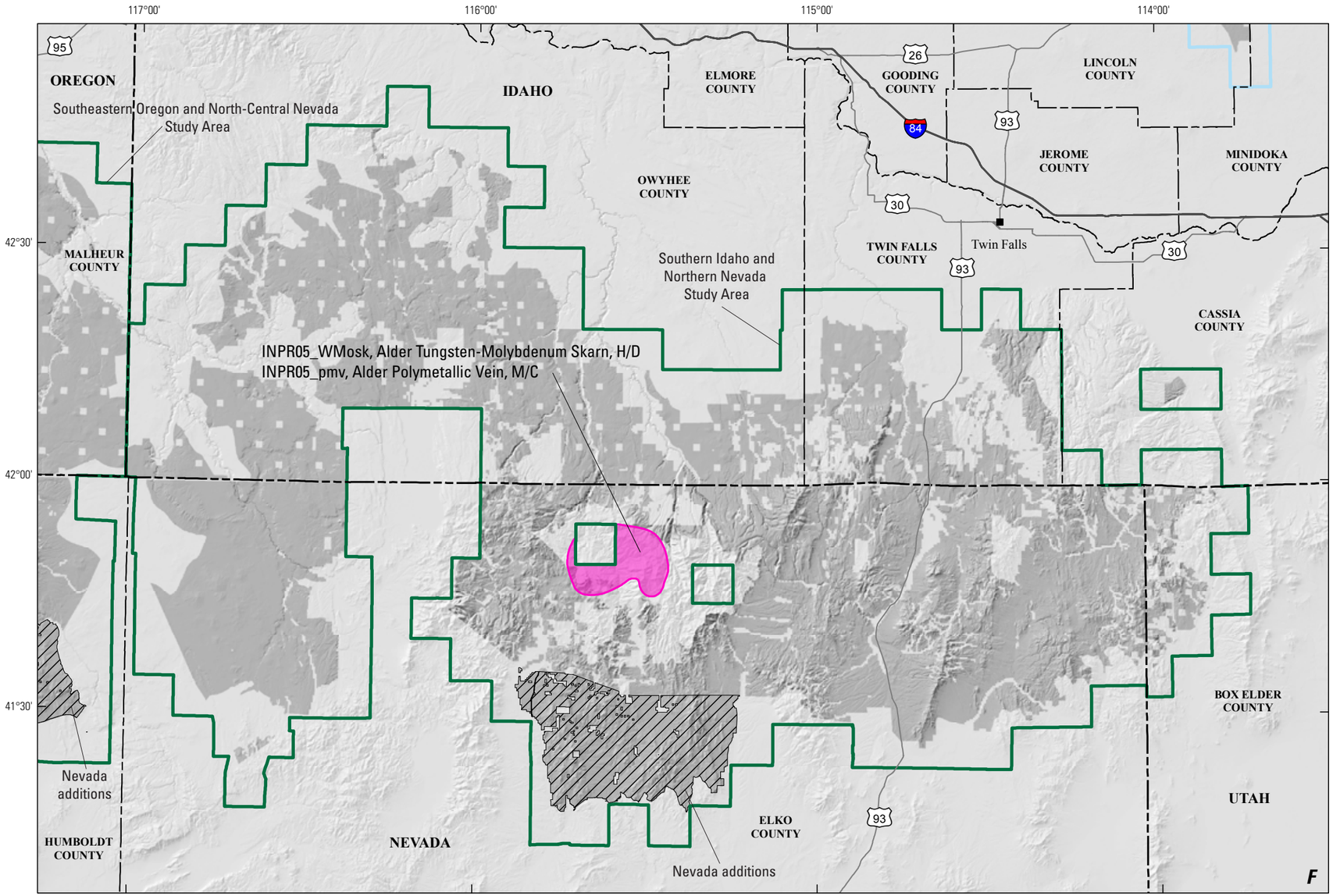
Assessment tract types—Polymetallic replacement, Polymetallic vein, and Tungsten vein

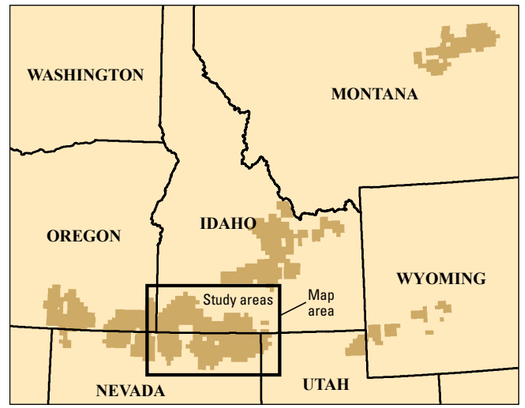
- High potential, high certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract types—Tungsten skarn and Polymetallic vein

- High potential, high certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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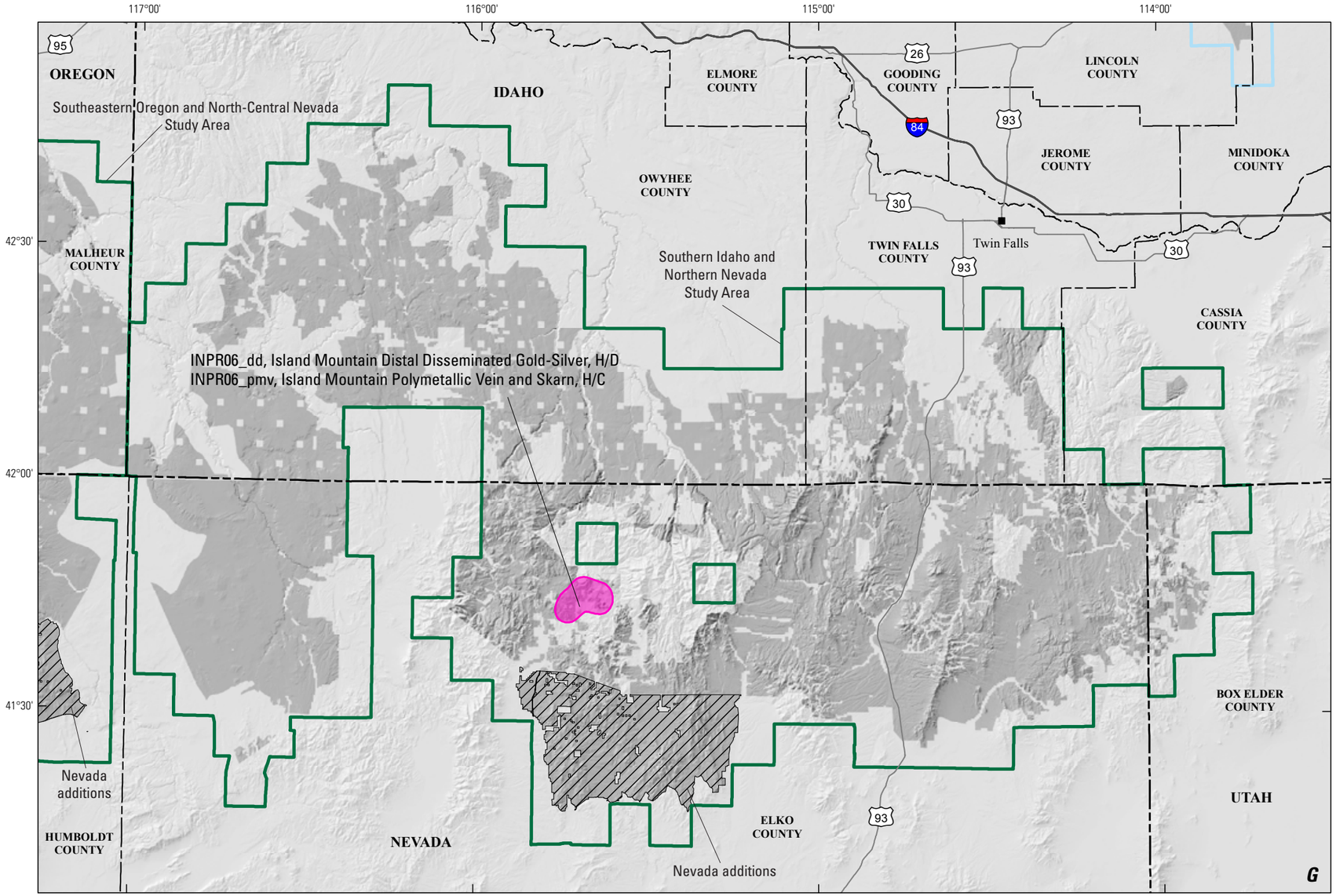
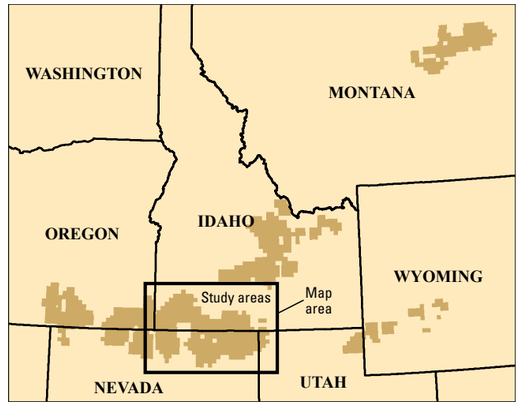
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

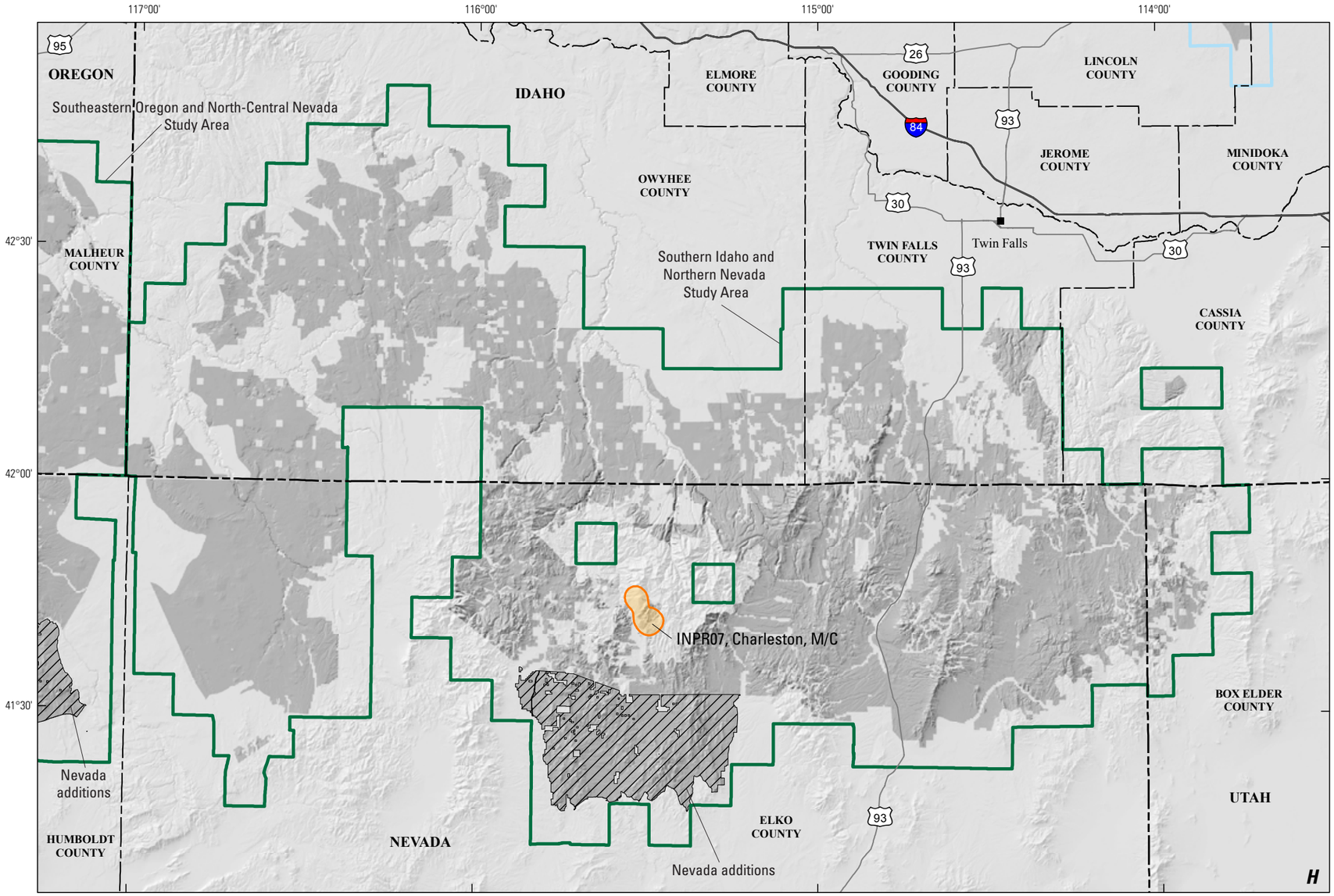
Assessment tract types—Distal-disseminated gold-silver, Polymetallic vein and skarn

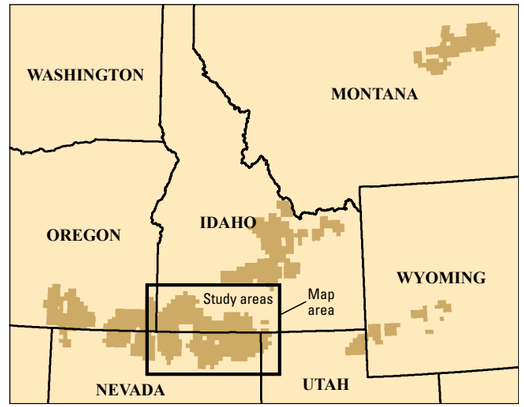
- High potential, high certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Polymetallic vein

Moderate potential, moderate certainty

Base data

USGS study area boundary

USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)

Proposed withdrawal areas

Proposed withdrawal additions

State boundaries

County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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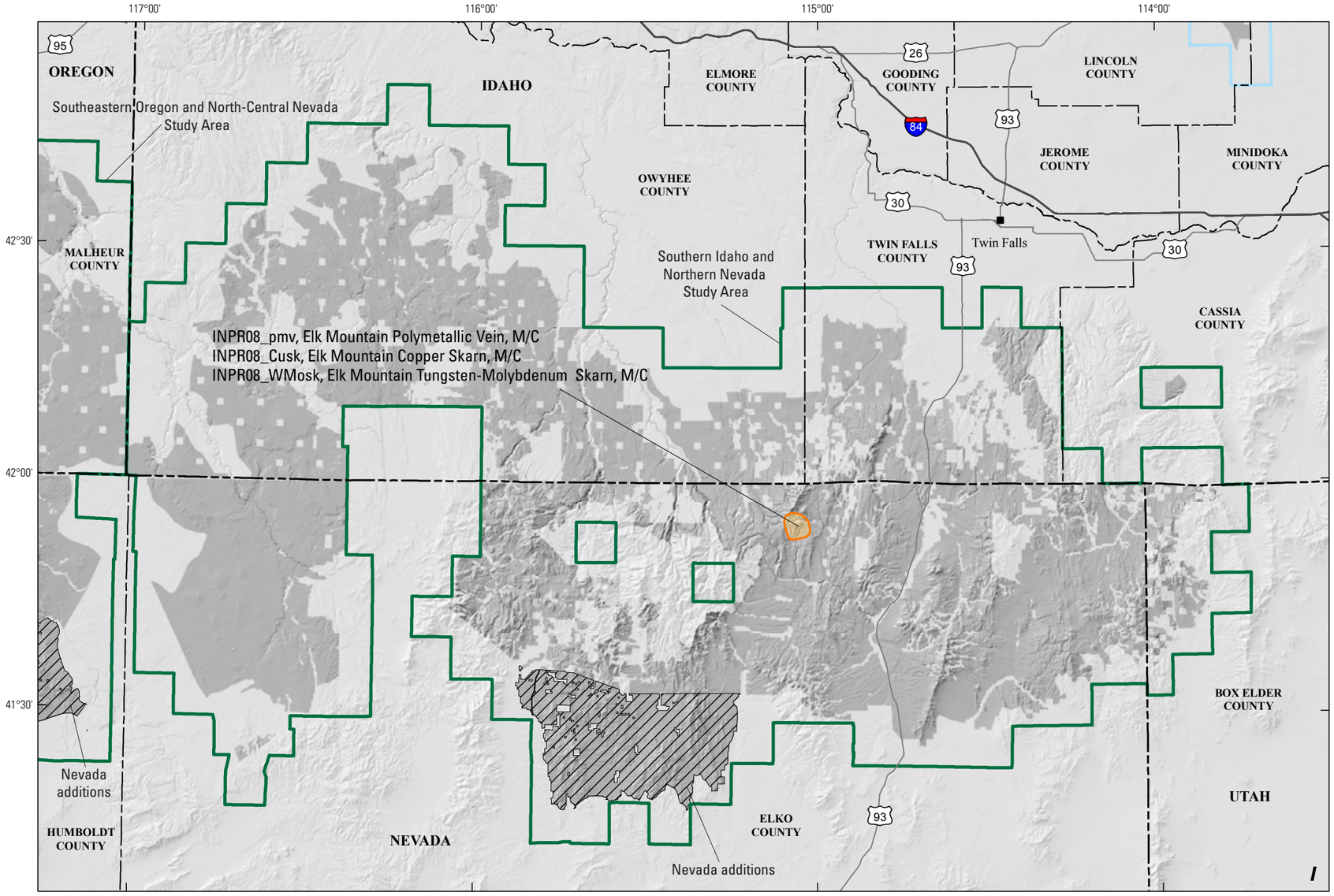
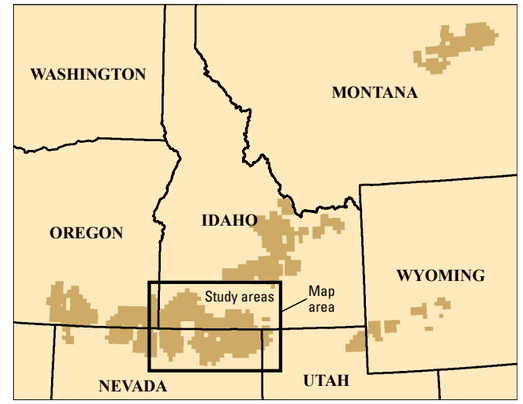
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract types—Polymetallic vein, Copper skarn, and Tungsten skarn

- Moderate potential, moderate certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
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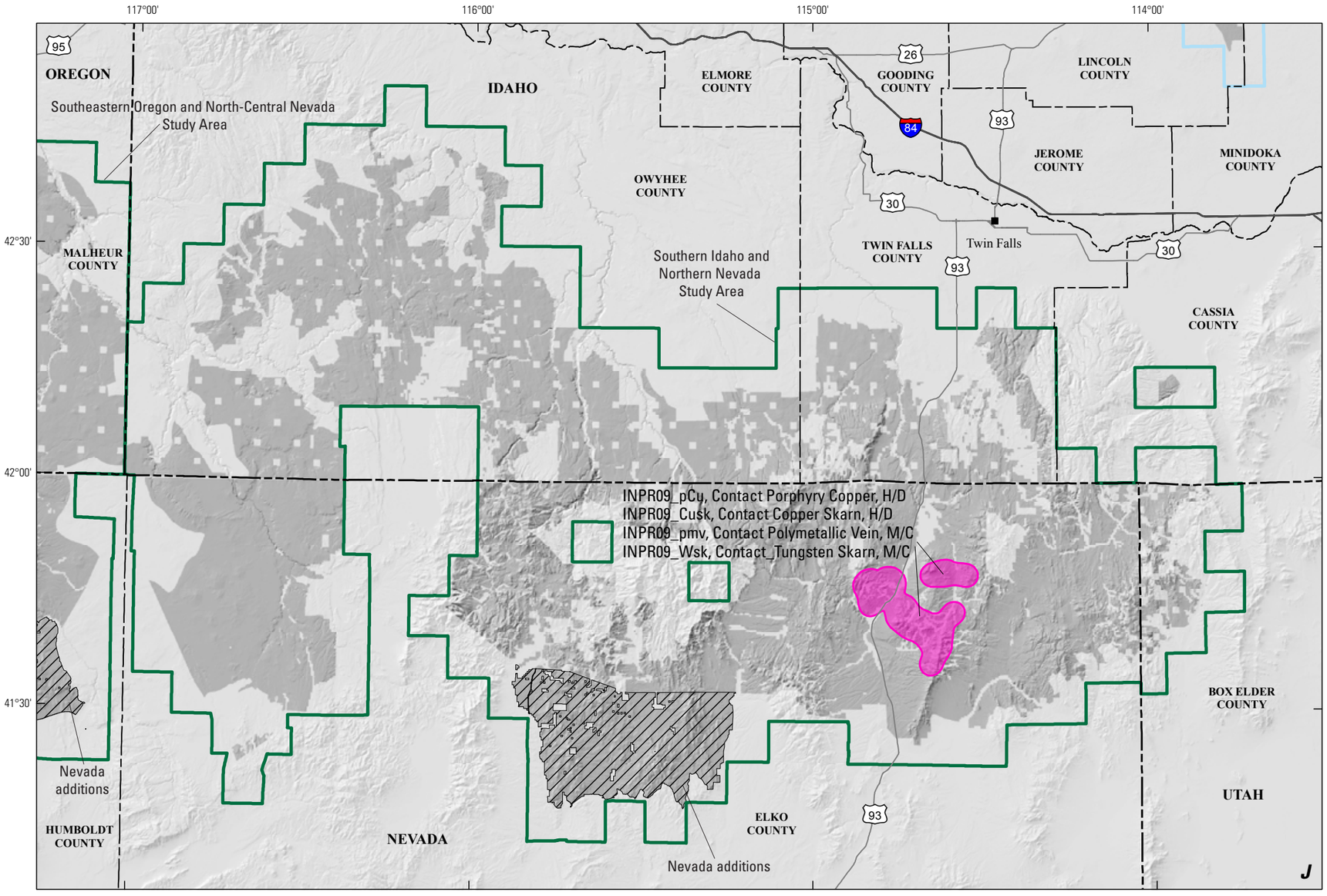
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued



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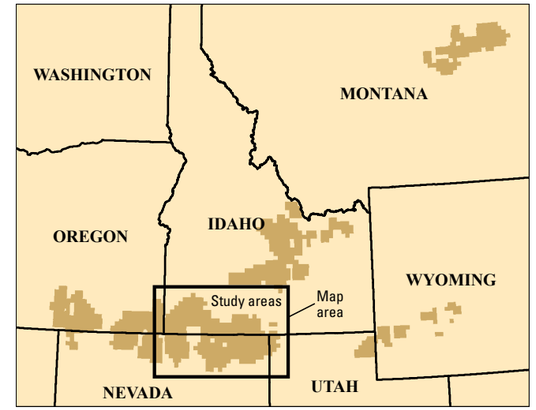
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983



EXPLANATION

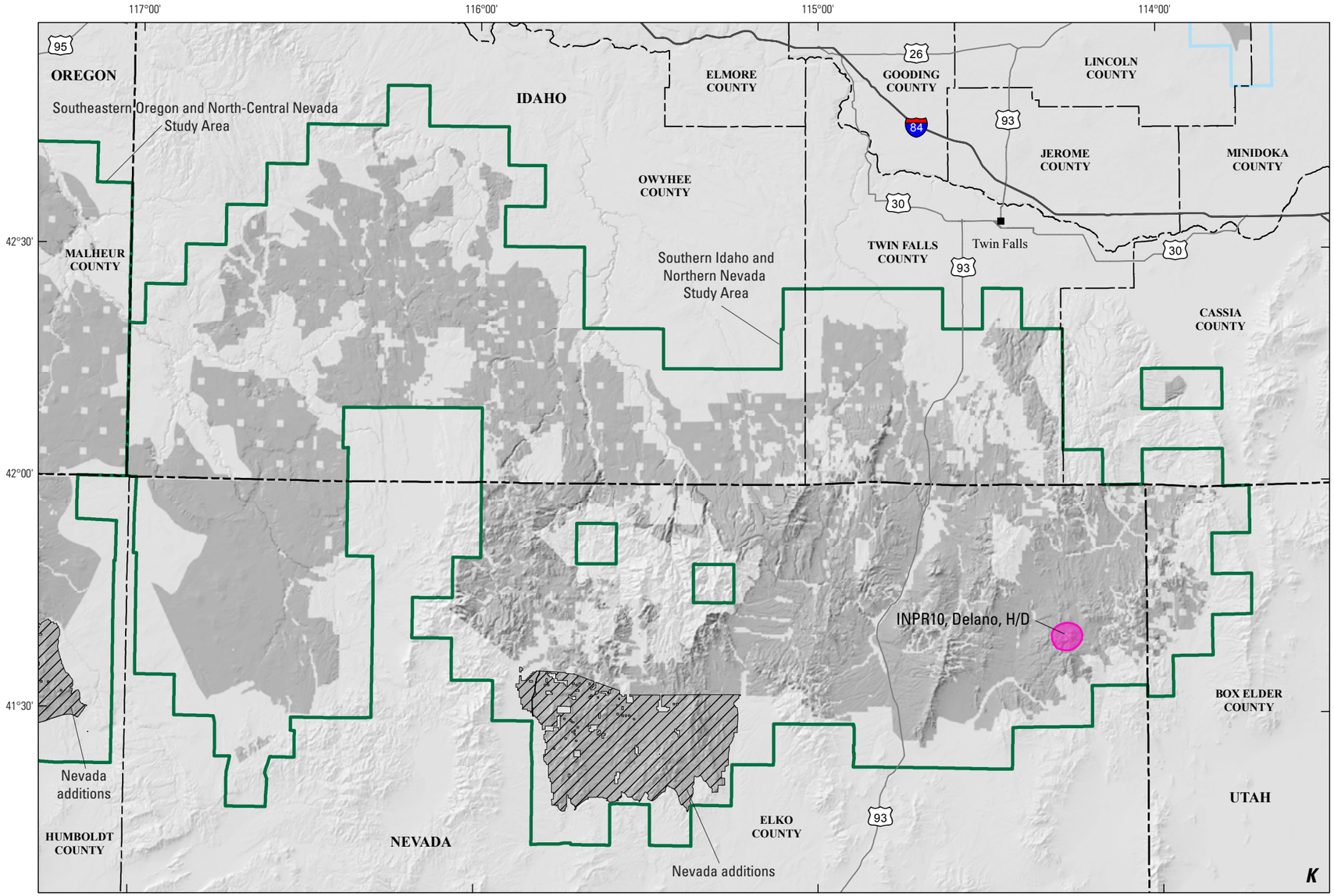
Assessment tracts types—Porphyry copper, Copper skarn, Polymetallic vein, and Tungsten skarn

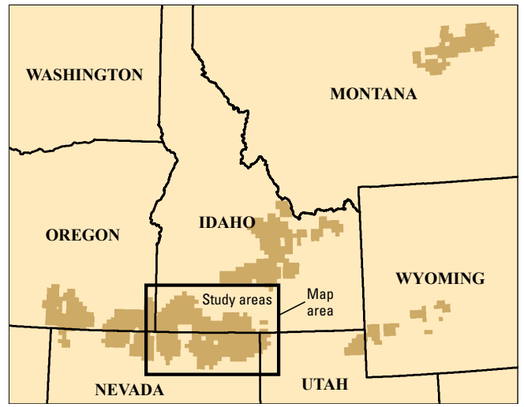
- High potential, high certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Polymetallic replacement

- High potential, high certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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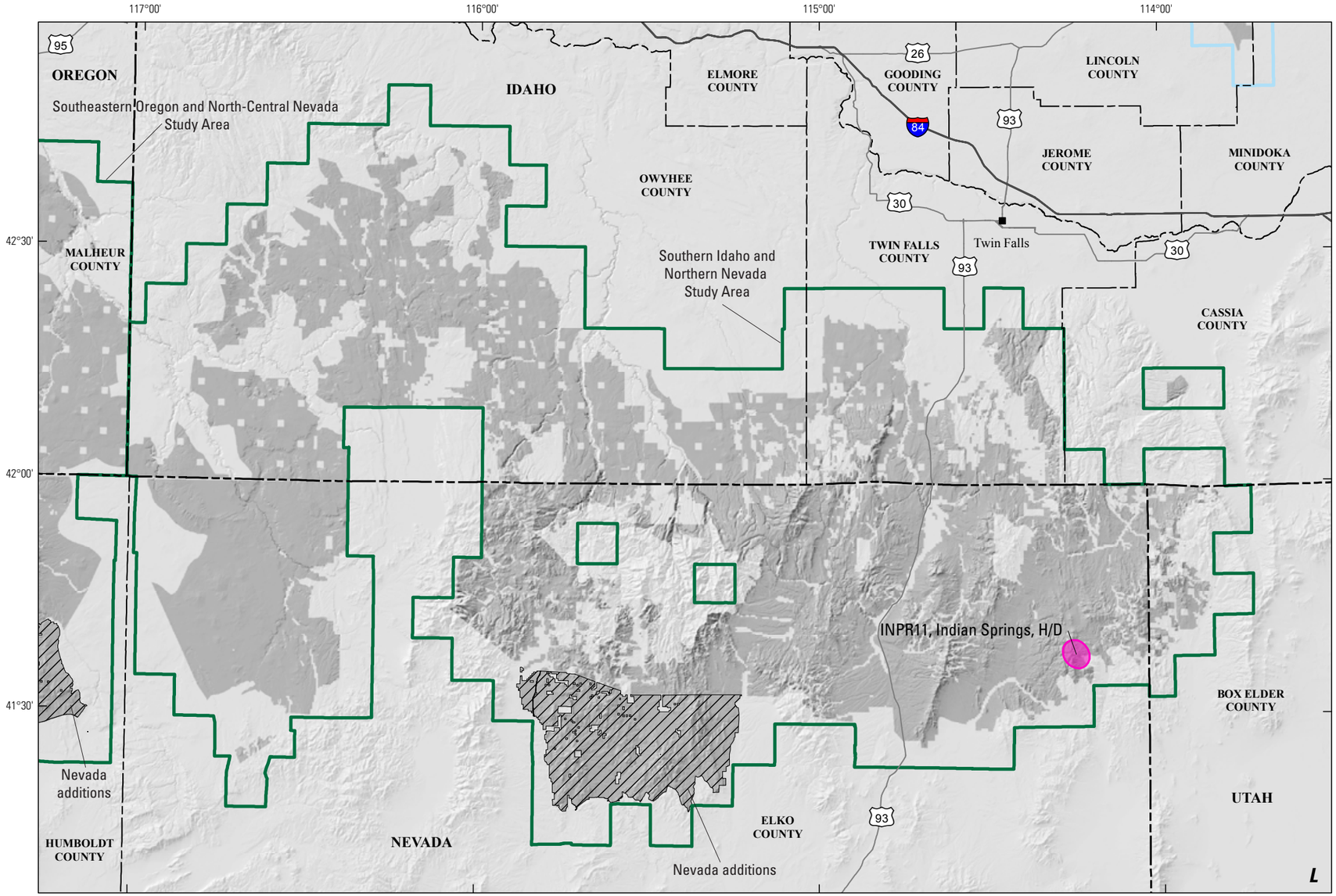
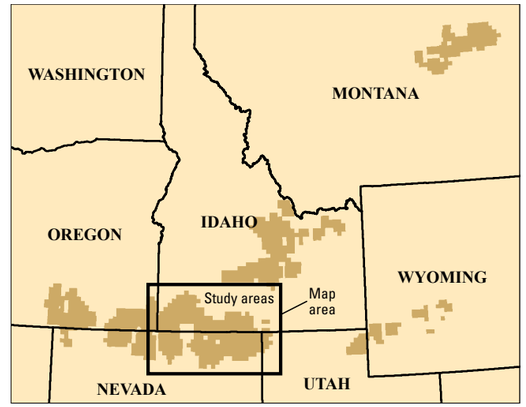
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Molybdenum-tungsten greisen

- High potential, high certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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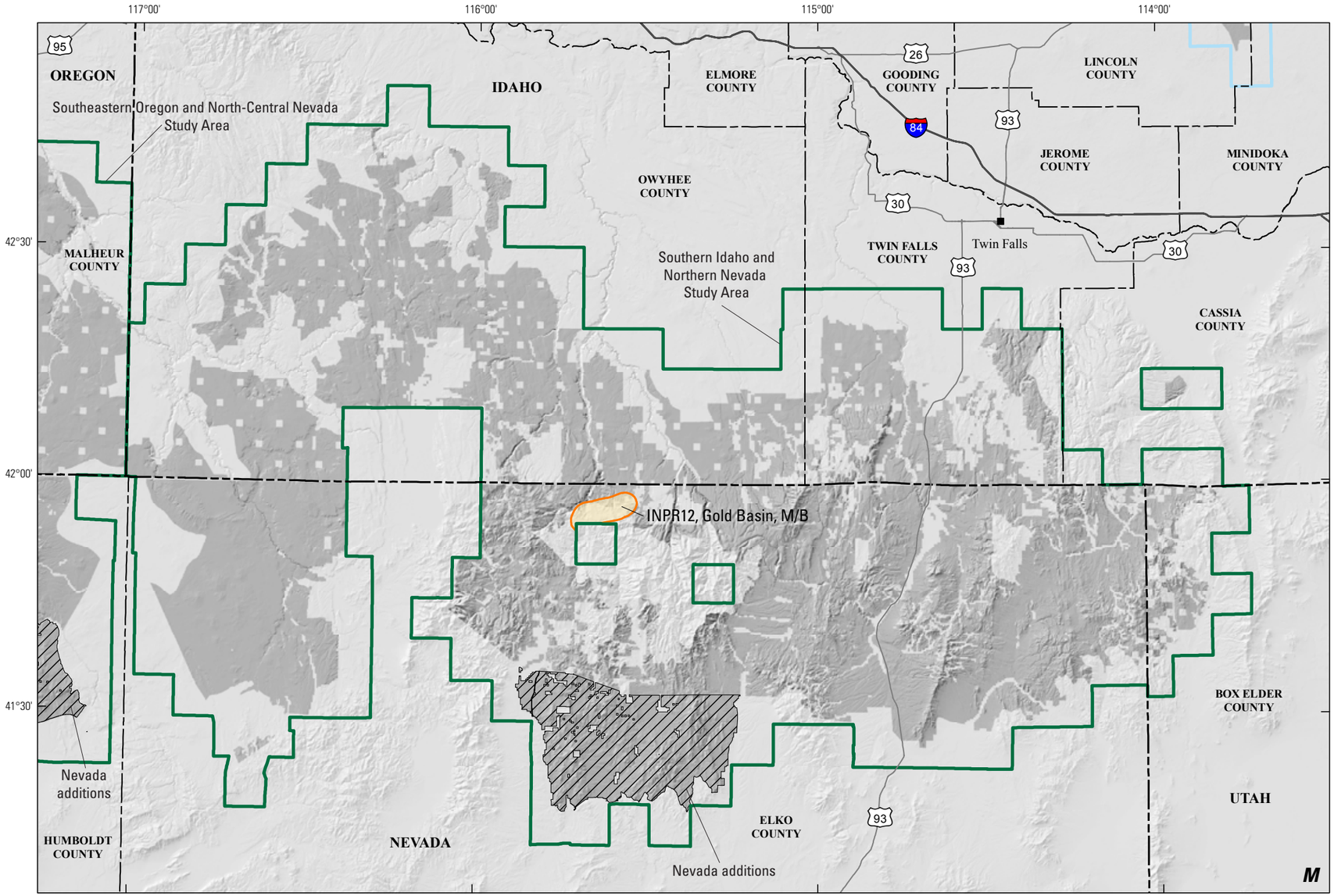
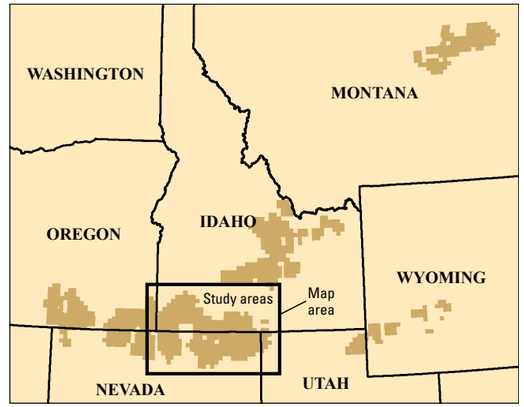
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Polymetallic vein

Moderate potential, low certainty

Base data

USGS study area boundary

USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)

Proposed withdrawal areas

Proposed withdrawal additions

State boundaries

County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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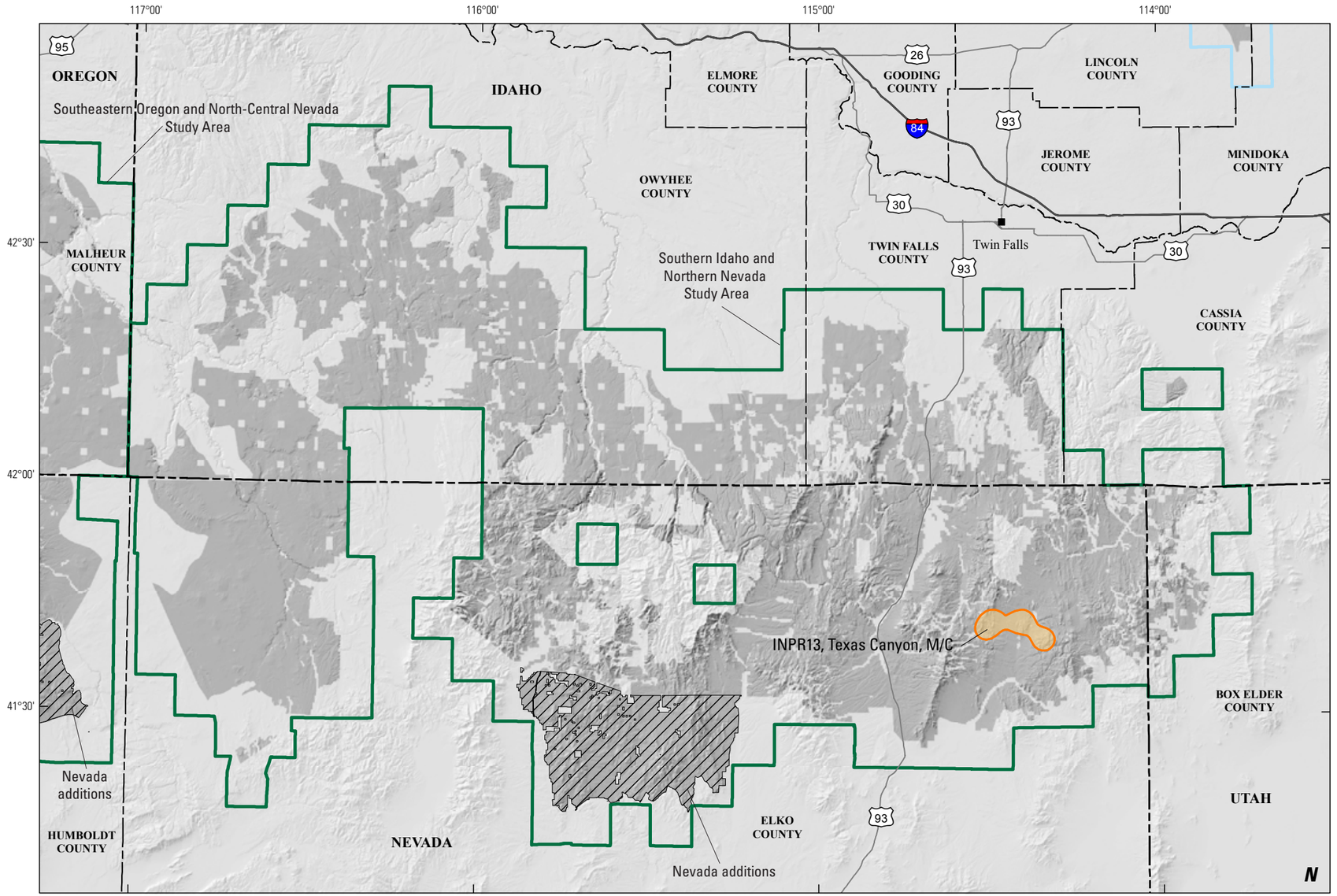
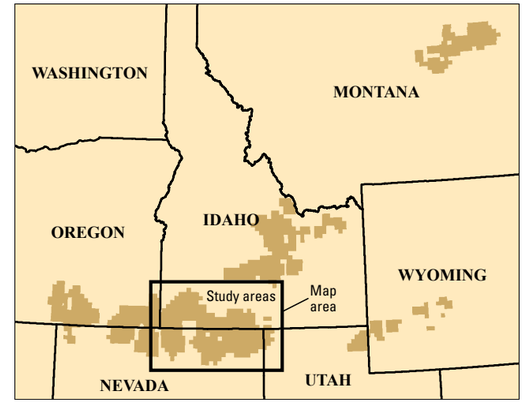
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Distal disseminated gold-silver and Polymetallic vein

Moderate potential, moderate certainty

Base data

USGS study area boundary

USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)

Proposed withdrawal areas

Proposed withdrawal additions

State boundaries

County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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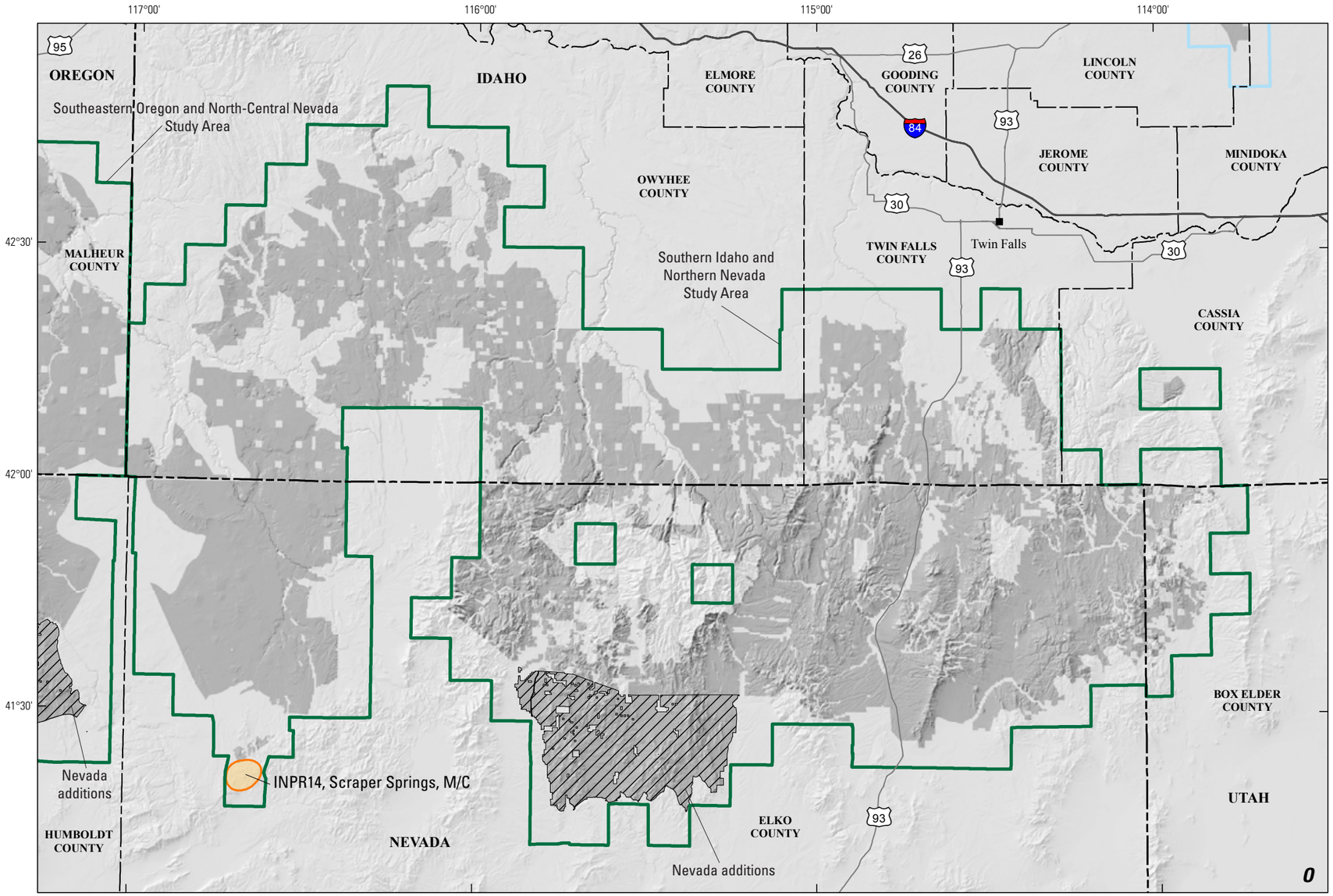
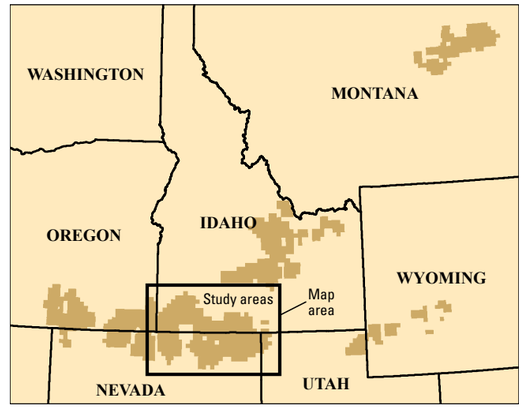
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Climax-type porphyry molybdenum

- Moderate potential, moderate certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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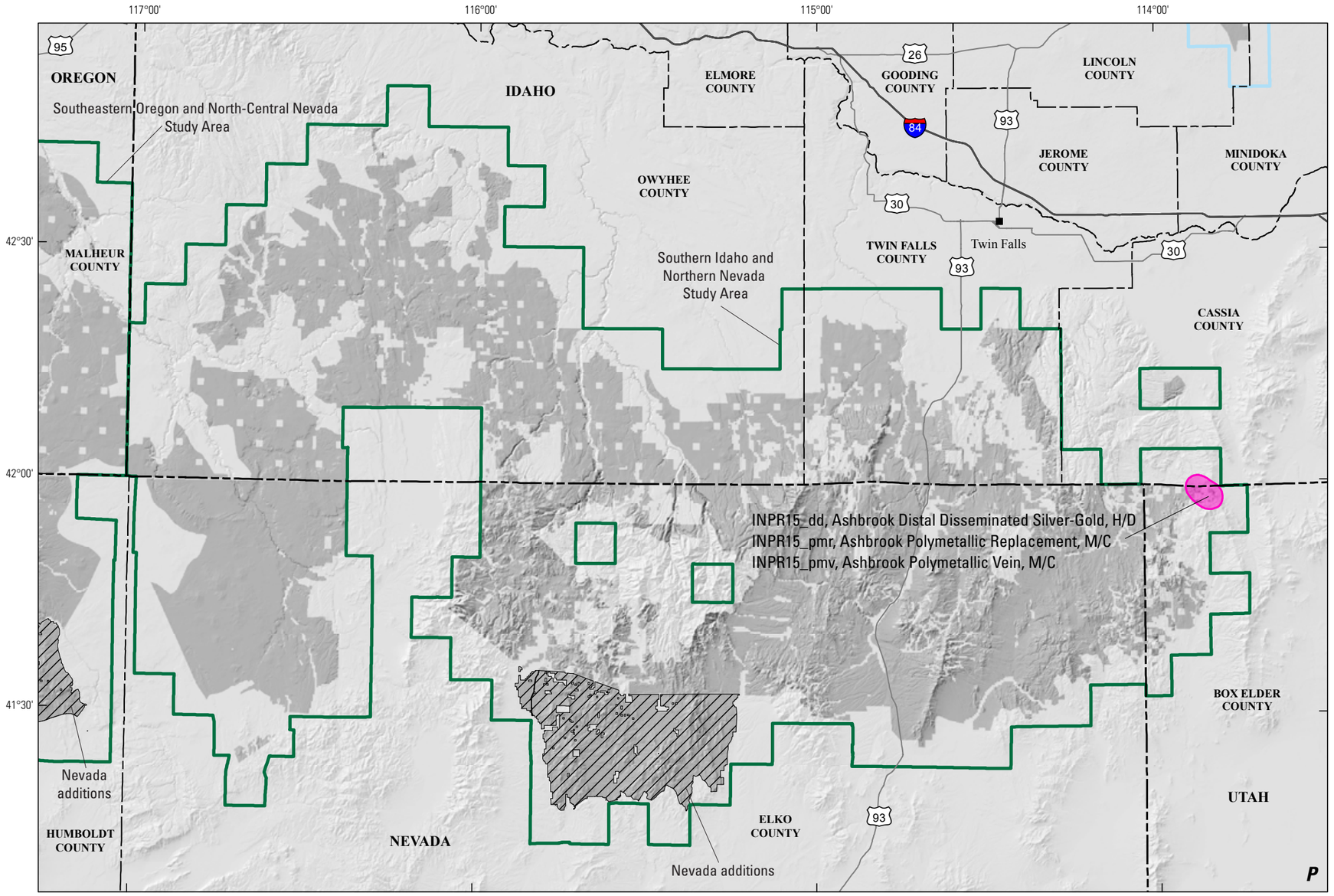
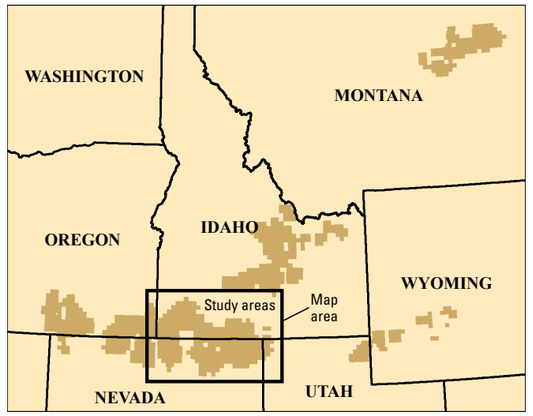
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract types—Distal disseminated silver-gold, Polymetallic replacement, and Polymetallic vein

High potential, high certainty

Base data

USGS study area boundary

USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)

Proposed withdrawal areas

Proposed withdrawal additions

State boundaries

County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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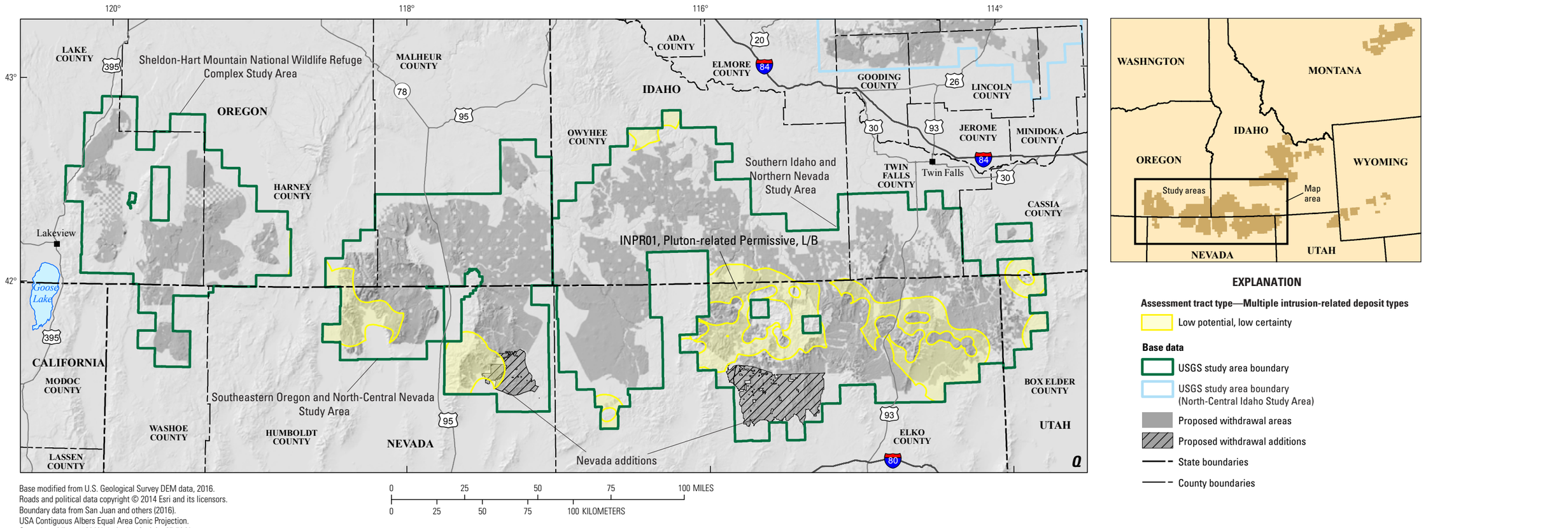
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued



Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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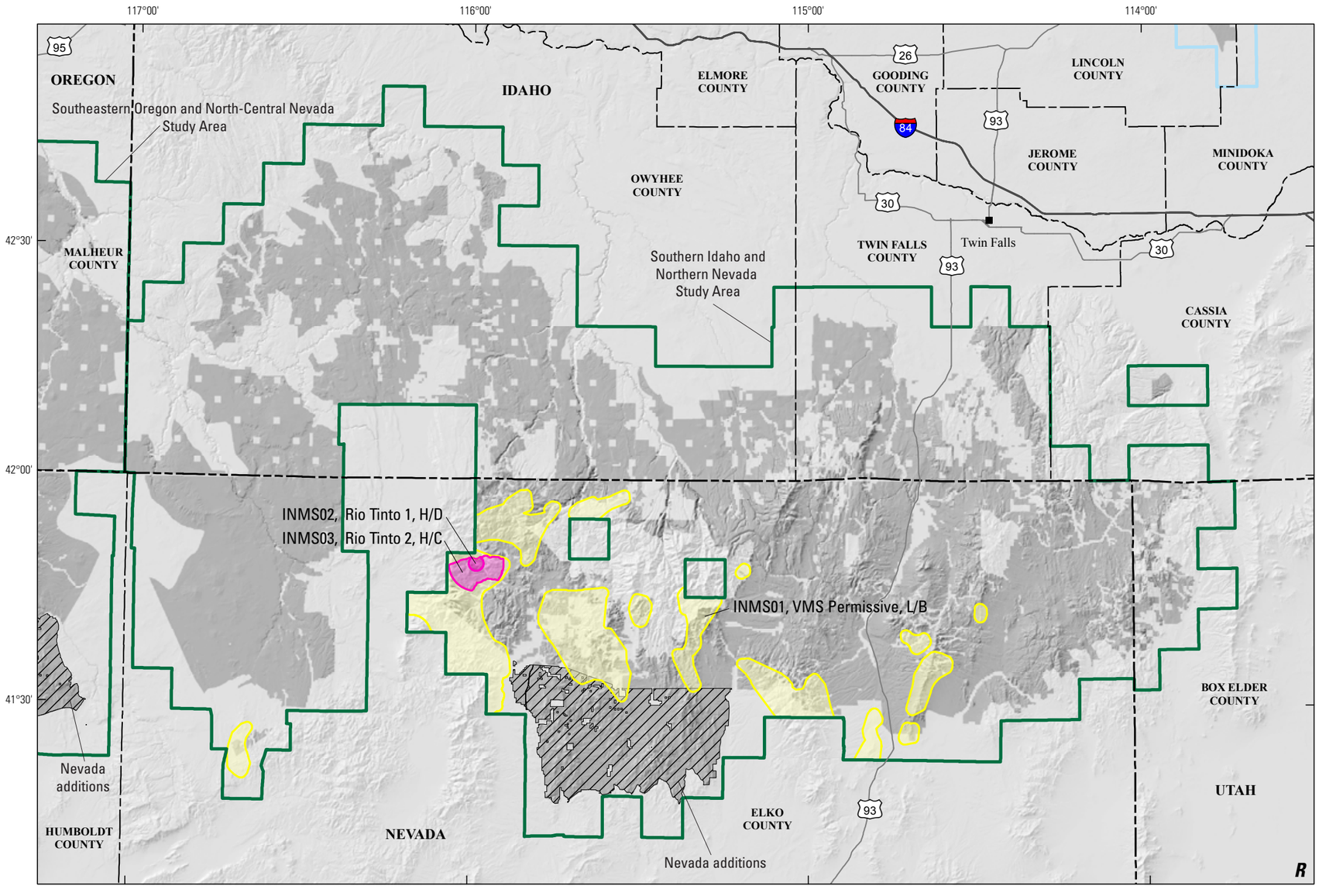
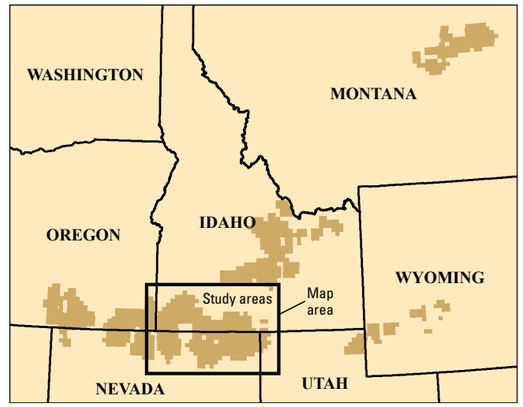
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 118° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype)

- High potential, high certainty
- High potential, moderate certainty
- Low potential, low certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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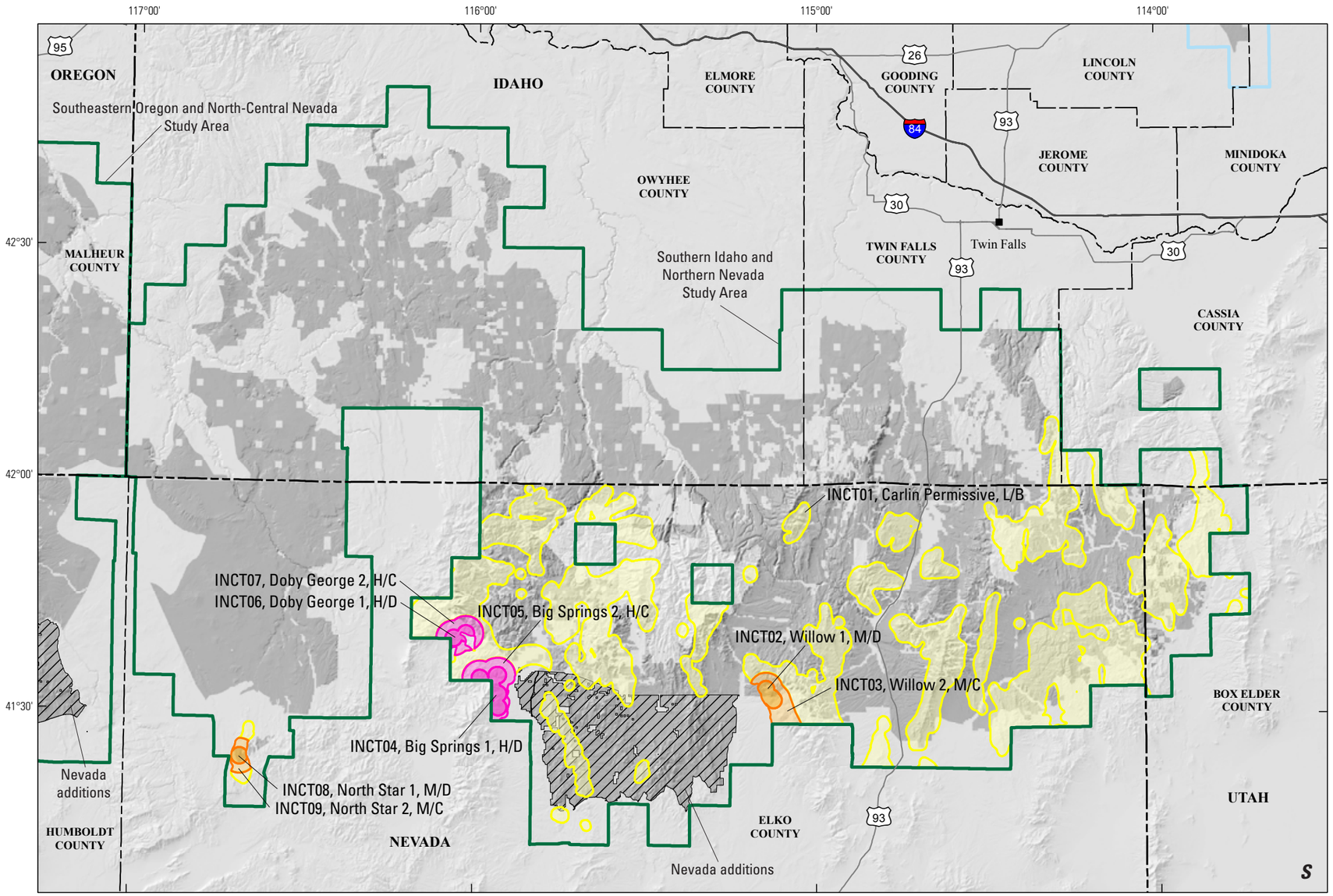
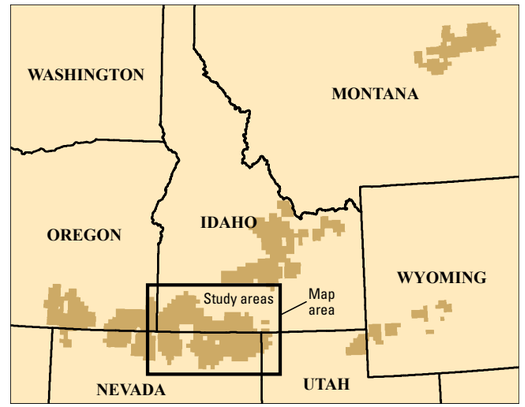
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony)

- High potential, high certainty
- High potential, moderate certainty
- Moderate potential, high certainty
- Moderate potential, moderate certainty
- Low potential, low certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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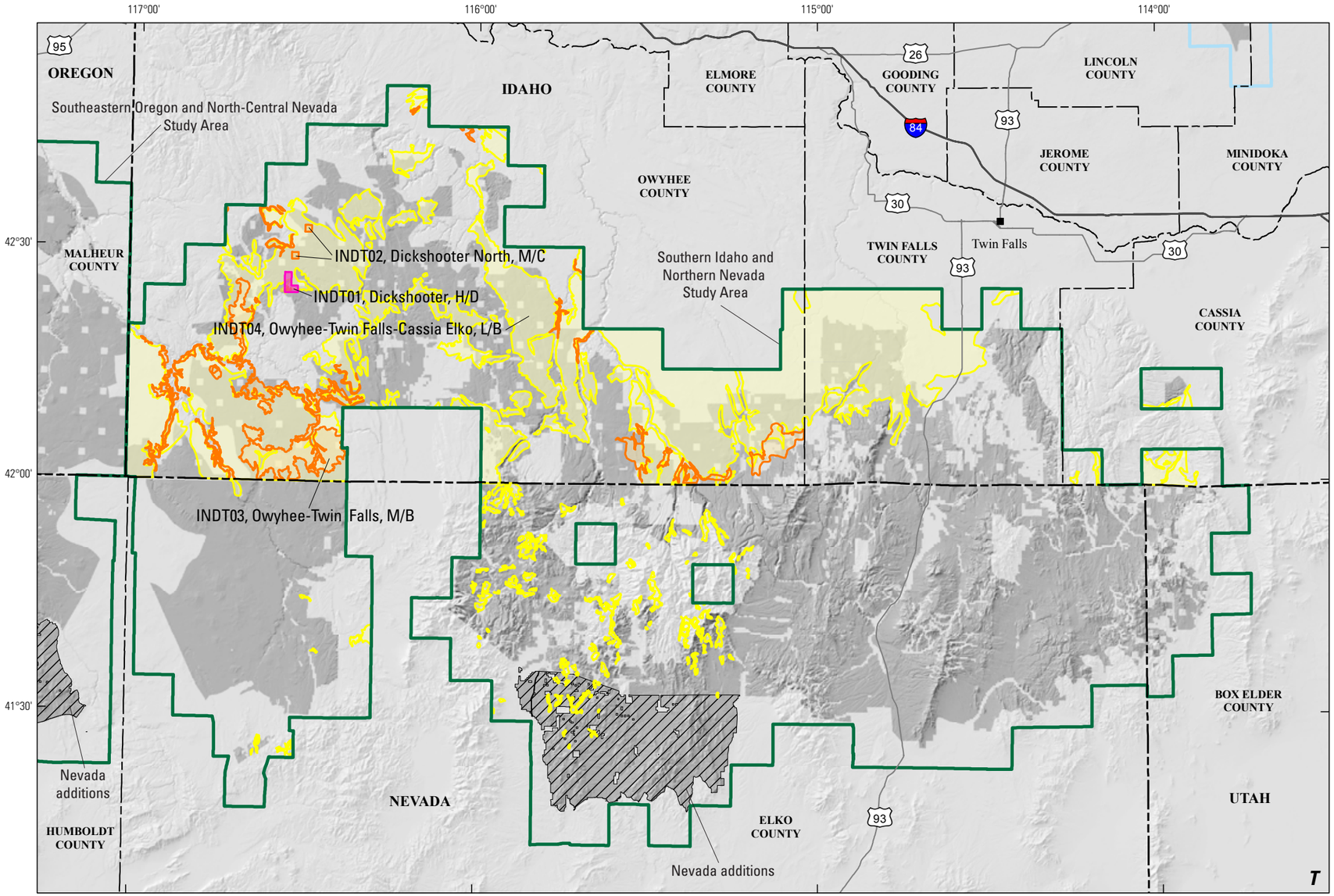
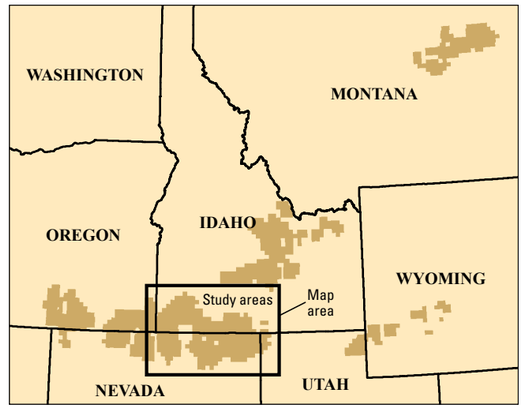
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Lacustrine diatomite

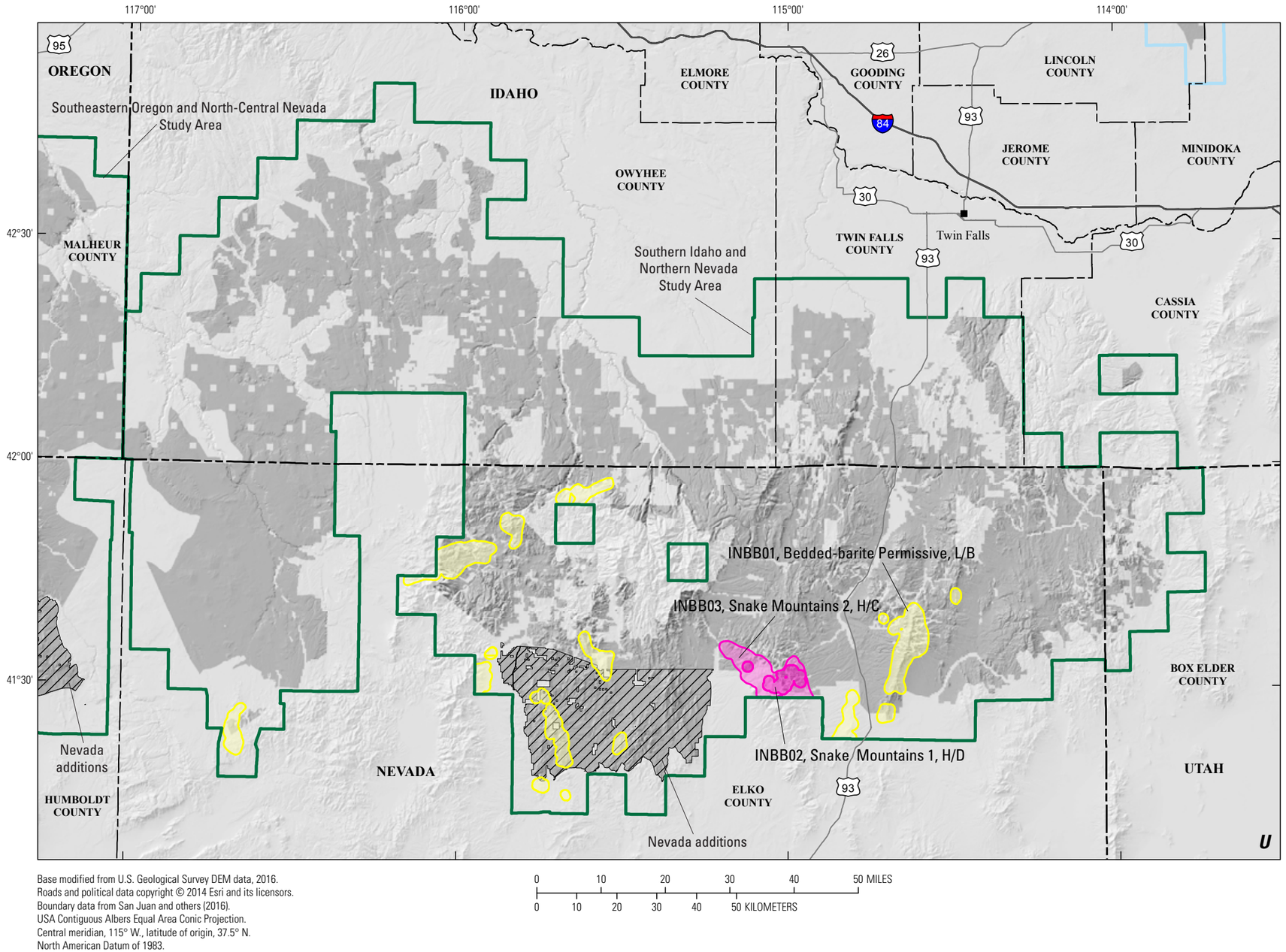
- High potential, high certainty
- Moderate potential, moderate certainty
- Moderate potential, low certainty
- Low potential, low certainty

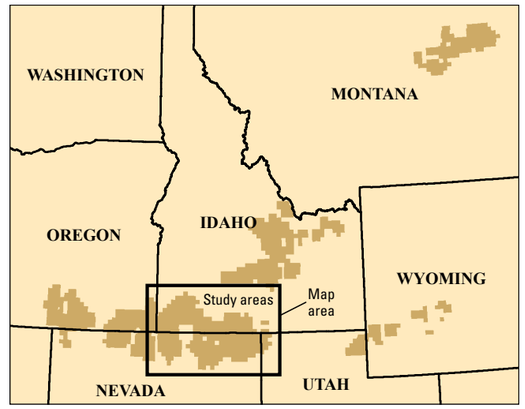
Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
Roads and political data copyright © 2014 Esri and its licensors.
Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
North American Datum of 1983.

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued





EXPLANATION

Assessment tract type—Bedded barite

- High potential, high certainty
- High potential, moderate certainty
- Low potential, low certainty

Base data

- USGS study area boundary
- USGS study area boundary (North-Central Idaho Study Area)
- Proposed withdrawal areas
- Proposed withdrawal additions
- State boundaries
- County boundaries

Base modified from U.S. Geological Survey DEM data, 2016.
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Boundary data from San Juan and others (2016).
USA Contiguous Albers Equal Area Conic Projection.
Central meridian, 115° W., latitude of origin, 37.5° N.
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0 10 20 30 40 50 MILES
0 10 20 30 40 50 KILOMETERS

Figure 31*A–U*. Maps showing assessment tracts for metallic locatable minerals and nonmetallic locatable minerals in the study area for the Southern Idaho and Northern Nevada Sagebrush Focal Area, Nevada, Idaho, and Utah (San Juan and others, 2016); USGS, U.S. Geological Survey; *A*, Assessment tracts for epithermal gold-silver (mercury); *B*, Assessment tract for hydroallogenic volcanic-hosted uranium; *C*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, porphyry copper, copper skarn, and arc-related porphyry molybdenum (low-fluorine); *D*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver; *E*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic replacement, polymetallic vein, and tungsten vein; *F*, Assessment tracts for tungsten skarn and polymetallic vein; *G*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated gold-silver, polymetallic vein and skarn; *H*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *I*, Assessment tracts for polymetallic vein, copper skarn, and tungsten skarn; *J*, Assessment tracts for porphyry copper, copper skarn, polymetallic vein, and tungsten skarn; *K*, Assessment tract for polymetallic replacement; *L*, Assessment tract for molybdenum-tungsten greisen; *M*, Assessment tract for polymetallic vein; *N*, Assessment tract for distal disseminated gold-silver and polymetallic vein; *O*, Assessment tract for Climax-type porphyry molybdenum; *P*, Assessment tracts for distal disseminated silver-gold, polymetallic replacement, and polymetallic vein; *Q*, Assessment tract for multiple intrusion-related deposit types; *R*, Assessment tracts for volcanogenic massive sulfide (Besshi-subtype); *S*, Assessment tracts for Carlin-type gold (silver, mercury, antimony); *T*, Assessment tracts for lacustrine diatomite; and *U*, Assessment tracts for bedded barite.—Continued